The Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) mobilises and channels resources to humanitarian partners to respond to the critical needs of millions of people affected by the devastating humanitarian crisis in Yemen. Since January 2018, the YHF has channeled over US$184 million towards meeting critical life-saving needs, including through the provision of healthcare, clean water, sanitation services, food, or shelter materials, through 53 partners implementing 108 humanitarian projects.

**FUNDING AVAILABLE IN 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Funding (US$ million)</th>
<th>% of funding</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$188.1 M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018*</td>
<td>$144.3 M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*more funding has been allocated than received due to 2017 carry-over

**GENDER AND AGE**

- **1.8M** Men
- **2.1M** Boys
- **2.5M** Women
- **2.2M** Girls

**85%**

projects contribute significantly to or advance gender equality

**ALLOCATIONS/BENEFICIARIES BY CLUSTER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Funding (US$ million)</th>
<th>% of funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food security &amp; Agriculture</td>
<td>47.2 M</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>30.2 M</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>27.0 M</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>21.4 M</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>18.5 M</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter/NFIs &amp; CCCM</td>
<td>16.1 M</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Cluster</td>
<td>8.1 M</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRM</td>
<td>6.4 M</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4.7 M</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>4.0 M</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETC</td>
<td>0.7 M</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount (US$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KSA</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others*</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Ireland, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Qatar, Luxembourg, Portugal, Cyprus, Malta, Lithuania, Montenegro, Philippines, Andorra

**ALLOCATIONS/BENEFICIARIES BY GOVERNORATE**

**FUNDING AVAILABLE IN 2018**

- **$184.2M** including $184.2M to implementing partners

**ALLOCATIONS TIMELINE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Funding (US$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JUN</td>
<td>$89.9 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUL</td>
<td>$7.4 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG</td>
<td>$86.9 M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIRST RESERVE ALLOCATION**

- First Reserve Allocation launched to support Clusters’ priority humanitarian preparedness activities

**SECOND RESERVE ALLOCATION**

- Second Reserve Allocation launched to support the emergency response in Al Hudaydah

**FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION**

- First Standard Allocation to help cover gaps in first-line response, provide support to vulnerable people in difficult-to-reach areas, and support national frontline NGOs through a dedicated funding window

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 14 Nov 2018  Sources: UNOCHA HFU  Feedback: @YHF_Yemen  unocha.org/yemen/about-yhf  ochayemen@un.org  www.reliefweb.int
STORY FROM THE FIELD

Al-Sayahyah Village, Khawlan Sub-District, Hajjah District in Hajjah Governorate.

In Al-Sayahyah Village around 91 households live in poverty; there are few livelihood options and residents have little income. Lack of access to clean water meant residents were exposed to disease and children kept out of school.

“We have suffered all our lives” said Hamid, a village resident, “We are poor people and barely have enough food and water for our families or for our livestock. Our children and women were walking for two hours to collect water from open wells and often had to queue for several hours more because of the demand for water. Drinking dirty water, infested with worms and other impurities, meant many of us got diarrhea.” Ali’s wife, Samia, added. “Our boys and girls were missing school because they left early in the morning to fetch water and were not allowed to go to class because they arrived so late.”

A water cistern has now been installed in the village, the outcome of a project funded by the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) and implemented by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), which holds 260 cubic metres of drinking water. A water filtration pool collects rain water for the cistern, which connects to a manhole channeling water to six distribution valves from which villagers collect water. The cistern is in the centre of the village allowing residents easy access to clean water. All households in the village were provided with ceramic water filters to complement the intervention.

“Not only do we now drink clean water, but our children can go to school,” Samia concluded.

Hamid, Samia and their children are among the 15,590 people who benefitted from improved access to water from site rehabilitation under this project.

*Names have been changed.

FACTS AND FIGURES

| 8.2% | YHF allocations as % HRP funding received |
| 77   | Eligible partners (7 new in 2018) |
| 143  | YHF projects under implementation |
| 135  | Monitoring visits |
| 50   | Financial spot checks conducted |

IN FOCUS: NO COST EXTENSIONS

In 2017, the YHF funded 111 projects (62 implemented by NNGOs, 35 by INGOs, 13 by UN agencies, and 1 by a Red Crescent). As of October 2018, one third (37) of YHF projects funded in 2017 have requested no-cost extensions (NCEs), 7 per cent more than for 2016 projects. INGO projects are the most affected (51 per cent of INGO projects), followed by 38 per cent of UN projects and 23 per cent of NNGO projects. While the additional implementation time requested in NCEs usually ranged from 1 to 3 months, the associated implementation delays were often longer and affected an estimated 43 per cent of the 6.2 million beneficiaries of YHF-funded projects. The most recurrent bureaucratic issue was a delay in approving sub-agreements. Other bureaucratic reasons for delays included complexity of governmental authorities, access restrictions, or attempts to influence activities. Procurement delays were the most recurrent programmatic reason for a NCE. Other reasons included changes in activities, modalities, location, beneficiaries resulting from the fast-changing operational environment, delayed processes, and coordination issues with other humanitarian actors.

“Not only do we now drink clean water, but our children can go to school”

INTERNATIONAL NGOs: 51% (35)

UNITED NATIONS: 38% (13)

NATIONAL NGOs: 23% (14)

TOTAL: 33% (37)

Reasons for no cost extensions (one NCE can include more than 1 reason)

PROGRAMMATIC ISSUES: 60%

BUREAUCRATIC IMPEDIMENTS: 57%

INSECURITY: 24%

CONTRACTUAL AND COMPLIANCE ISSUES: 19%

YHF allocations as % HRP funding received

YHF projects under implementation

Monitoring visits

Financial spot checks conducted

YHF allocations as % HRP funding received

YHF projects under implementation

Monitoring visits

Financial spot checks conducted

Projects funded in 2017

NCE (as of Nov 2018)

Programmatic issues

Bureaucratic impediments

Insecurity

Contractual and compliance issues

FINANCIAL SPOT CHECKS CONDUCTED

135

MONITORING VISITS

143

YHF PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

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ELIGIBLE PARTNERS (7 NEW IN 2018)

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YHF ALLOCATIONS AS % HRP FUNDING RECEIVED

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